

Conservation of the avifauna of Dudwa National Park, India

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Records of birds in and around Dudwa National Park were maintained from 1991 to 1994. The study involved intensive data collection on the bird community structure. Records from previous studies and surveys have been incorporated in this paper also. A total of 330 species were recorded from the park, of which 112 species breed in the area. The impact of the annual grassland burning and other management practices are discussed *vis à vis* conservation of some of the endangered bird species of the area.

INTRODUCTION

Dudwa National Park in Uttar Pradesh, India, contains one of the best protected areas of subtropical tall grassland, locally called *terai* grassland. The *terai* region is a flat alluvial stretch of land lying between the Himalayan foothills and the Gangetic plain. It extends through the Indian states of Uttar Pradesh, parts of Bihar, north-west Bengal and Assam, and is also found in south-west Nepal. The moist deciduous vegetation of this region is dominated by extensive patches of Sal *Shorea robusta* forest, interspersed with grasslands dominated by *Saccharum*, *Narenga*, *Sclerostachya* and *Typha* species.

Until the early 1950s, the whole *terai* region was very thinly populated, except for the local tribals, called Tharus, who inhabited the area. Unimaginative land reform policy on the part of the Indian government resulted in the leasing out of large tracts of highly important *terai* habitat, primarily grasslands, for human settlements and cultivation. As a result, extensive patches of good *terai* grasslands were converted into arable croplands. This loss of *terai* habitat adversely affected the *terai* fauna. Species such as Swamp Deer *Cervus duvaucelii*, Swamp Francolin *Francolinus gularis*, Hispid Hare *Caprolagus hispidus* and Bengal Florican *Houbaropsis bengalensis* showed a decline in population and increased localization to small isolated fragments. Fragmentation has made these species vulnerable to extinction due to random natural events.

STUDY AREA

Dudwa National Park is situated on the Indo-Nepal border in Nigahasan *tehsil* of Lakhimpur-Kheri district in Uttar Pradesh. The area falls under the Terai-Bhabar biogeographic subdivision of the Upper Gangetic Plain (7A) biogeographic classification of Rodgers and Panwar (1988).

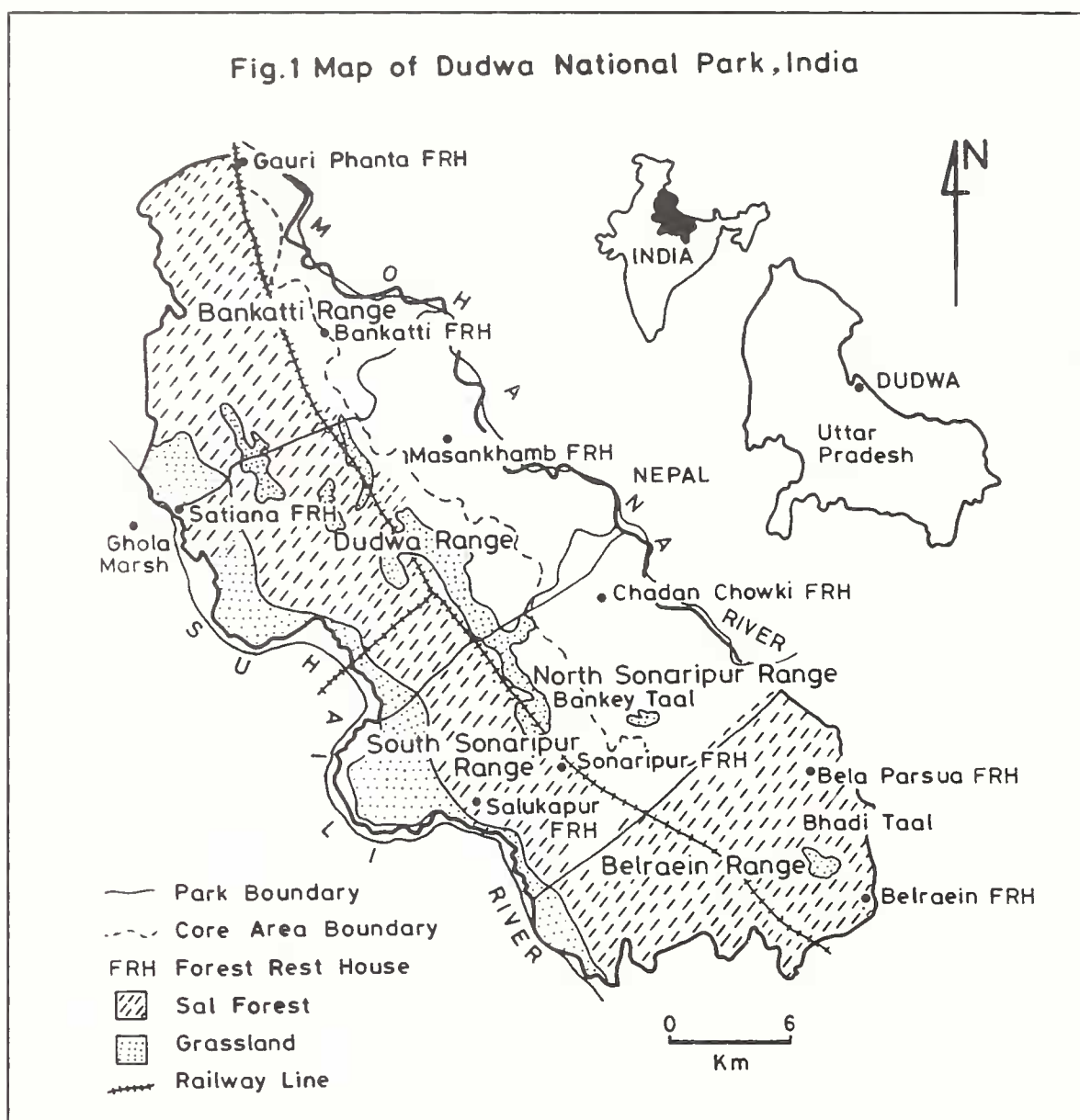
The park lies between 28°18' and 28°42'N and 80°28' and 80°27'E. The Himalayan foothills lie about 30 km to the north of the park. The Suheli River on the southern side and the Mohana River on the north side form the natural boundaries of the park. The topography is flat, with a maximum elevation of 182 m above MSL. To protect the relict population of Swamp Deer, in

particular, an area of 212 km² was declared a sanctuary. In 1977 the area was declared a national park with a core zone of 490 km² and a buffer zone of 124 km² (Fig. 1). The buffer zone in Dudwa National Park (DNP) is located to the north of the core zone and still includes tribal Tharu villages. About 30,000 people continue to live in a band c. 5 km wide in and around the park (Singh 1982). They are partly dependent on forest for thatch, fodder and fuel wood, thus creating an important management issue.

METHODS

From 1991 to 1994, during monitoring, by the first author, of permanent transects to study the avian community structure, a bird list was compiled by careful recording of all the birds encountered. This list was supplemented by casual opportunistic observations during the same study period (under the Grassland Ecology Project). Systematic records of all the birds seen from 1985 to 1989 under the Endangered Species Project on Bengal Florican were also maintained and are included in this list. The two main seasons, winter and summer were covered for three years. For each species we assigned its status, i.e. whether resident, breeding resident, winter migrant, summer migrant, etc. This was based on our observations, and also on information gathered from serious birdwatchers and researchers. We also identified the main habitats of each species. If a species was found in many habitats, then all were included (Appendix) but listed in order of importance. We also categorized each species as common (C), occasional (O), or uncommon (U), based on our records.

To study the proportion of threatened species in each habitat category only the main habitat was considered. For instance, many species were found in the pure grassland (GL) and also in the wooded grassland (WGL). For analysis, only the GL has been considered as the relevant habitat. Similarly, many birds were seen in the Sal forest (SF) and mixed forest (MF), but they have been included only in the habitat where they were seen most often. Wetland and marshland species were clumped together because of the practical difficulty in delineating the habitat boundaries for certain species. The criteria for level of threat (LT) is based on *Birds to*



watch 2 (Collar *et al.* 1994). Although we have included White-rumped Vulture *Gyps bengalensis* and Long-billed Vulture *G. indicus* as near-threatened (NT), we do not agree with this categorization because both species are abundant in India. Nationally threatened species are indicated, based on the schedules of the Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Distribution patterns of birds

A total of 330 species of birds (Appendix) were recorded during the three years of intensive studies, supplemented by the previous surveys. Javed (1996) observed 319 species from 1991 to 1994. There have been few previous accounts of the birds of Dudwa: Singh and Singh (1985), Anon. (1990), Sankaran and Rahmani (1990), Javed and Rahmani (1993) and Javed (1996). Singh and Singh (1985) listed 337 species recorded in the park, including 66 not on this list. These 66 species, many of which seem unlikely to have occurred in the park, have been omitted from the list in the Appendix, pending confirmation that they occur. We have been extremely careful in recording bird species and have tried not to include those species which were doubtful or not clearly identified in the field.

Of the 330 species recorded from this area, 112 (34%) are resident breeding birds, including important ones such as the Bengal Florican and Swamp Francolin. Another 31 (9%) are resident, but breeding in Dudwa has not been confirmed. Winter migrants constitute at least 90 (26%) of the total species. The majority of these are waterfowl and there are also several species of leaf warblers *Phylloscopus*. Seven species are summer migrants and 5 (4.9%) show local movements. There are just three species, the Black Redstart *Phoenicurus ochruros*, Blue Rock Thrush *Monticola solitarius* and Blue Whistling Thrush *Myophonus caeruleus* which pass through the area, remaining for one or two days. For about 82 species (25%) we could not ascertain their status. We suspect that many of them could be breeding in Dudwa, but we have not seen nests or young birds.

Among the habitat types, wetland/marshland (WL/ML) have the highest number of species (105). These two habitats also accounted for the highest number of threatened species (16 or 15% of the birds recorded in Dudwa) (Fig. 2). The grassland/wooded grassland (GL/WGL) habitats consist of 63 species, out of which 5 (8%) are threatened. Rufous-rumped Grassbird *Graminicola bengalensis*, a characteristic species of *terai* grasslands, has no published records from Uttar Pradesh but was observed in Dudwa by C. and T. Inskipp in 1982 (T. Inskipp pers. comm. 1997). The Sal forest (SF)

has 53 bird species, which do not include any globally threatened species; however, the Pompadour Green Pigeon *Treron pompadora* was seen during this study and constitutes the first record for Uttar Pradesh. The Grey-bellied Tesia *Tesia cyaniventer* is an elusive species characteristic of the Sal forest undergrowth and infrequently seen in the park — it is otherwise recorded only by Singh and Singh (1985). The Striped Tit Babbler *Macronous gularis* is another species with no previous published records for Uttar Pradesh, although it was noted by C. and T. Inskipp in 1982 and is included in Singh and Singh (1985).

The remaining habitats, i.e. mixed forest (MF) and riverine forest (RF), do not have any globally threatened species (Fig. 2). Most of the species frequenting such habitats are widespread and mostly generalists; they do not require special conservation attention.

Of the 330 bird species recorded in Dudwa, 22 (7%) are globally threatened or near-threatened. Dudwa has significant populations of only two: the Bengal Florican and the Swamp Francolin. The remaining species, including Spot-billed Pelican *Pelecanus philippensis*, Black-headed Ibis *Threskiornis melanocephalus*, Marbled Duck *Marmaronetta angustirostris*, Ferruginous Pochard *Aythya nyroca*, Red-necked Falcon *Falco chicquera*, do not occur in Dudwa in large numbers. The 22 threatened species included 73% which are wetland birds, 23% characteristic of grassland and the remainder are associated with Sal forest.

Threatened and important bird species

The Bengal Florican, the Lesser Florican *Sypheotides indica* and the Swamp Francolin are confined to the grasslands of the *terai*. In addition, the Pied Harrier *Circus melanoleucos* is a nationally threatened species.

SWAMP FRANCOLIN *Francolinus gularis*

Endemic to the Indian subcontinent, it is distributed along the Himalayan foothills in tall wet grasslands of the *terai* as well as the floodplains. Swamp Francolins were present at 20 different localities within the park. It was also frequently found at the park-agricultural interface in good numbers. Gholia *tal* (waterbody), outside the Satiana region, has probably the best Swamp Francolin population. The populations of Gajrola and Tiger Haven are also reasonably good. A comprehensive study on the Swamp Francolin was started in 1993, and the data are now being analysed.

BENGAL FLORICAN *Houbaropsis bengalensis*

Distributed in the subcontinent in Assam, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal, West Bengal and the *terai* of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh (Ali and Ripley 1987), it is now considered one of the most endangered bustards of the world. It is believed that its population has declined sharply in recent years and it is now extinct in Bangladesh (Karim 1985, Khan 1982). In 1982, about 35-50 Bengal Floricans were seen in Nepal and two were located in Dudwa National Park (Inskipp and Inskipp 1983). Twenty-seven were seen in Uttar Pradesh and Assam in a 1985 survey (Rahmani *et al.* 1991). A further survey in 1992 and 1993 in the *terai* added one more site, i.e. Kishanpur Sanctuary, 30 km south of Dudwa, where three displaying males were seen in 1992 and one in 1993. It is estimated that the total number

occurring in Dudwa and Kishanpur is 40-60 birds. It is also possibly present in Katerniaghat Sanctuary. Apparently the Bengal Florican populations are stable and well-protected but the critical factor for their long-term survival is the presence of optimal habitat. The patches of short grasses throughout the *terai* need to be managed very carefully. Undue alteration in habitat by wrong management practices without proper scientific input may weaken the chances of its long-term survival. Prescribed burning and harrowing should be done well before the birds start displaying.

LESSER FLORICAN *Sypheotides indica*

Perhaps the most threatened member of the bustard family, the Lesser Florican may be found all over India in suitable grasslands in the non-breeding season. It has been reported from the *terai* region (Anon. 1877, 1905) and has been specifically recorded from Dudwa: in 1981, Balram Singh saw one in the park (Inskipp and Inskipp 1983). A hen florican was sighted twice, on 8 and 17 June 1988, in Navalkhad grassland in the Satiana region (Rahmani *et al.* 1988), but none was seen from 1991-1994.

PIED HARRIER *Circus melanoleucos*

The Pied Harrier is a winter visitor to the eastern parts of the Indian subcontinent. Between 1991 and 1995, in Dudwa National Park, a few birds were regularly seen in the Madrayya region, and in areas near to Dudwa, such as Kishanpur, Katerniaghat and Pilibhit. Although it breeds extraliminally, it occasionally breeds in Assam (Dibrugarh district – Kaziranga). Narayan and Lima (1991) reported it breeding at Manas Wildlife Sanctuary and suspected at least three breeding pairs. They also believed that a few of these birds bred regularly in the alluvial grasslands south of the Himalayas and north of the Brahmaputra in lower Assam, and that it also possibly bred on islands and on the southern bank of the river in Laokhova Wildlife Sanctuary, Burachapuri and Kochmara reserves, Kaziranga National Park and Majuli islands.

It requires vast, flat, treeless and often swampy grasslands for breeding, so it is possible that there is hardly any such habitat left in the region between Assam and Myanmar and the main breeding areas in Russia, Mongolia and China (Narayan and Lima 1991).

Conservation perspectives: management activities

Management activities in Dudwa are largely aimed at improvement of habitat for endangered species. As grasslands are preclimax they are maintained by annual burning, grazing and floods. Grasslands in Dudwa are managed by the annual prescribed burning at the beginning of the dry season and this is the most important and crucial management activity. However, burning may be harmful to grassland birds, especially if it is carried out too frequently or too intensively. The removal of understorey and thinning of Sal forest are done on an irregular basis and hence do not significantly influence the distribution and abundance patterns of birds. Control and management of accidental fires in the forest, during early summer, has some adverse effect on the forest-dwelling species such as Red Junglefowl *Gallus gallus*. One such fire, in 1992, burnt a good part

of the understorey in the Bhadraula block of Satiana and was possibly responsible for the low recruitment of the Red Junglefowl, due to nest destruction or chick mortality.

Most of the grassland birds in Dudwa commence their breeding in March, after the grassland burning is over, and complete their breeding before the onset of the monsoon in June, when most of the low-lying grasslands get inundated.

The time, extent and periodicity of burning of the grassland have a great influence on the grassland bird species, particularly those species which have specialized habitat requirements. Most of the burning in Dudwa is done for the management of the endangered Swamp Deer and other ungulates. These activities are often ill-timed as they coincide with the breeding season of grassland birds, on which they have an adverse affect. Burning late in the season in florican territories can cause abandonment of territories, either due to direct disturbance and fire, or because of the condition of the habitat following fire (the grass cover being too sparse to provide them enough protection). In 1993, the Forest Department started harrowing late in the season (middle of February) when the floricans had already started displaying. As a result of this disturbance one of the displaying males abandoned its territory and the latter remained unoccupied till 1994.

Other smaller grassland birds, such as Chestnut-capped Babbler *Timalia pileata*, Yellow-eyed Babbler *Chrysomma sinense*, Zitting Cisticola *Cisticola juncidis* and Bright-headed Cisticola *Cisticola exilis*, Rufous-rumped Grassbird and prinias *Prinia*, breed during summer and any management activity during this period will impact the breeding either by nest destruction or by chick mortality. There are a few areas in the park which are still disturbed by human activities. For example, grasslands adjoining Gajrola village in Satiana region have serious overgrazing problems. Villagers let their cattle graze in the area and, as there is no guard posted in the area, they resort to grass-cutting and burning to generate a new flush of green grass for cattle. Following grass-cutting and burning two Zitting Cisticola nests were abandoned in 1993.

Conservation of grassland birds in Dudwa is primarily a function of the management activities. The timing, rotation and extent of burning will determine the breeding success and abundance of birds. We recommend, based on our studies on the grassland communities, that all management activities in grassland should cease by mid-February. Similarly, protection of forest birds, particularly ground-nesters, is affected by accidental fires. The late summer fires are not very frequent, but intentional burning by locals, and also the discarding of burning matchsticks by tourists along the two metalled roads, pose potential threats to the Sal forests and have often been responsible for the spread of fire. The closure of these roads to regular traffic through Dudwa, the institution of a series of fire lines, and provision of an adequate number of alert fire-watchers, could provide effective control of such incidents.

We greatly appreciate the US Fish & Wildlife Service for providing funds for the Grassland Ecology Project and in particular to Mr David Ferguson, SFC coordinator and Prof. Mark Behan, consultant to our project, for their help. We also thank Prof. A. H. Musavi and Dr Jay Samant for their encouragement and the institutional support from the Centre of Wildlife & Ornithology, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, and from the Bombay Natural History Society. We also thank Dr V. Natarajan and Farah Ishtiaq for going through the species list and changing it according to the revised nomenclature. We also thank Tim and Carol Inskipp for their comments and information on Dudwa birds.

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APPENDIX

List of bird species recorded in Dudwa National Park, India

English name	Scientific name	Status	Habitat	Occurrence	Threat	WLP Act
BLACK FRANCOLIN	<i>Francolinus francolinus</i>	RB	GL	C	S	
GREY FRANCOLIN	<i>Francolinus pondicerianus</i>	RB	AGR	O	S	+
SWAMP FRANCOLIN	<i>Francolinus gularis</i>	RB	GL	C	V	
COMMON QUAIL	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	RB	GL	C	S	
JUNGLE BUSH QUAIL	<i>Perdica asiatica</i>	RB	GL	C	S	
RED JUNGLEFOWL	<i>Gallus gallus</i>	RB	SF/MF	C	S	
INDIAN PEAFOWL	<i>Pavo cristatus</i>	RB	MF	C	S	
FULVOUS WHISTLING-DUCK	<i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i>	WM	WL	U	S	+
LESSER WHISTLING-DUCK	<i>Dendrocygna javanica</i>	R	WL	C	S	
GREYLAG GOOSE	<i>Anser anser</i>	WM	WL	C	S	
BAR-HEADED GOOSE	<i>Anser indicus</i>	WM	WL	C	S	+
RUDY SHELDUC	<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>	WM	WL	O	S	
COMB DUCK	<i>Sarkidiornis melanotos</i>	R	WL	C	S	
COTTON PYGMY-GOOSE	<i>Nettapus coromandelianus</i>	UC	WL	C	S	
GADWALL	<i>Anas strepera</i>	WM	WL	C	S	+
FALCATED DUCK	<i>Anas falcata</i>	WM	WL	O	S	
EURASIAN WIGEON*	<i>Anas penelope</i>	WM	WL	U	S	
MALLARD	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	WM	WL	C	S	
SPOT-BILLED DUCK	<i>Anas poecilorhyncha</i>	WM	WL	C	S	
NORTHERN SHOVELER	<i>Anas clypeata</i>	WM	WL	C	S	
NORTHERN PINTAIL	<i>Anas acuta</i>	WM	WL	C	S	
GARGANEY	<i>Anas querquedula</i>	WM	WL	C	S	
COMMON TEAL	<i>Anas crecca</i>	WM	WL	C	S	
MARBLD DUCK	<i>Marmaronetta angustirostris</i>	WM	WL	O	V	+
RED-CRESTED POCHARD	<i>Rhodonessa rufina</i>	WM	WL	C	S	
COMMON POCHARD	<i>Aythya ferina</i>	WM	WL	C	S	
FERRUGINOUS POCHARD	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>	WM	WL	C	V	+
TUFTED DUCK	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	WM	WL	O	S	
EURASIAN WRYNECK	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>	WM	SF/RF/MF	O	S	
GREY-CAPPED PYGMY WOODPECKER	<i>Dendrocopos canicapillus</i>	RB	RF/MF/SF/WGL	C	S	
BROWN-CAPPED PYGMY WOODPECKER	<i>Dendrocopos nanus</i>	RB	RF/MF/SF/WGL	C	S	
FULVOUS-BREASTED WOODPECKER*	<i>Dendrocopos macei</i>	R	SF	U	S	
YELLOW-CROWNED WOODPECKER	<i>Dendrocopos mahrattensis</i>	RB	MF/WGL	C	S	
RUFIOUS WOODPECKER	<i>Celeus brachyurus</i>	UC	SF/WGL	O	S	
LESSER YELLOWNAPE	<i>Picus chlorolophus</i>	UC	SF	C	S	
GREATER YELLOWNAPE	<i>Picus flavinucha</i>	UC	SF	C	S	
STREAK-THROATED WOODPECKER	<i>Picus xanthopygaeus</i>	UC	SF/WGL	C	S	
GREY-HEADED WOODPECKER	<i>Picus camus</i>	UC	SF	C	S	
HIMALAYAN FLAMEBACK	<i>Dinopium shorii</i>	RB	SF/RF/MF/WGL	C	S	
BLACK-RUMPED FLAMEBACK	<i>Dinopium benghalense</i>	RB	SF/RF/MF/WGL	C	S	
GREATER FLAMEBACK	<i>Chrysocolaptes lucidus</i>	UC	SF/WGL	C	S	
WHITE-NAPE WOODPECKER	<i>Chrysocolaptes festivus</i>	UC	SF/WGL	C	S	
GREAT SLATY WOODPECKER	<i>Mulleripicus pulverulentus</i>	R	SF	O	S	
BROWN-HEADED BARBET	<i>Megalaima zeylanica</i>	RB	SF/WGL	C	S	
BLUE-THROATED BARBET	<i>Megalaima asiatica</i>	UC	WGL	U	S	
COPPERSMITH BARBET	<i>Megalaima haemacephala</i>	RB	SF/MF/WGL	C	S	
INDIAN GREY HORNBILL	<i>Ocyroceros birostris</i>	RB	SF/MF/GL	C	S	+
ORIENTAL PIED HORNBILL	<i>Anthracoceros albirostris</i>	RB	SF/MF/WGL	C	S	+
GREAT HORNBILL	<i>Buceros bicornis</i>	RB	SF	C	S	
COMMON HOPOE	<i>Upupa epops</i>	RB	GL/WGL/AGR	O	S	
INDIAN ROLLER	<i>Coracias benghalensis</i>	RB	MF/GL	O	S	
COMMON KINGFISHER	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	RB	WL	C	S	
STORK-BILLED KINGFISHER	<i>Halcyon capensis</i>	RB	WL/RF	C	S	
WHITE-THROATED KINGFISHER	<i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>	RB	WL/RF/GL	C	S	
PIED KINGFISHER	<i>Ceryle rudis</i>	RB	WL	C	S	
BLUE-BEARDED BEE-EATER	<i>Nyctornis athertoni</i>	RB	MF/GL	O	S	
GREEN BEE-EATER	<i>Merops orientalis</i>	RB	MF/GL/WGL	C	S	
BLUE-TAILED BEE-EATER	<i>Merops philippinus</i>	RB	MF/GL/WGL	C	S	

English name	Scientific name	Status	Habitat	Occurrence	Threat	WLP Act
CHESTNUT-HEADED BEE-EATER	<i>Merops leschenaultii</i>	UC	MF/GL/WGL	C	S	
PIED CUCKOO	<i>Clamator jacobinus</i>	SM	MF/WGL	O	S	
COMMON HAWK CUCKOO	<i>Hierococyx varius</i>	R	MF/WGL	C	S	
INDIAN CUCKOO	<i>Cuculus micropterus</i>	UC	MF/SF	O	S	
EURASIAN CUCKOO	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	SM	MF/SF/GL	O	S	
BANDED BAY CUCKOO*	<i>Cacomantis sonneratii</i>	UC	MF	U	S	
GREY-BELLIED CUCKOO	<i>Cacomantis passerinus</i>	SM	GL/WGL	C	S	
ASIAN EMERALD CUCKOO	<i>Chrysococyx maculatus</i>	UC	MF/SF	U	S	
DRONGO CUCKOO*	<i>Surniculus lugubris</i>	R	MF	U	S	
ASIAN KOEL	<i>Eudynamis scolopacea</i>	UC	MF	C	S	
GREEN-BILLED MALKOHA	<i>Phaenicophaeus tristis</i>	R	MF	O	S	
SIRKEER MALKOHA	<i>Phaenicophaeus leschenaultii</i>	R	GL/WGL	C	S	
GREATER COUCAL	<i>Centropus sinensis</i>	RB	MF/WGL	C	S	
LESSER COUCAL	<i>Centropus bengalensis</i>	RB	GL	C	S	+
ALEXANDRINE PARAKEET	<i>Psittacula eupatria</i>	RB	MF/WGL	C	S	
ROSE-RINGED PARAKEET	<i>Psittacula krameri</i>	RB	MF/WGL	C	S	
PLUM-HEADED PARAKEET	<i>Psittacula cyanocephala</i>	RB	MF/WGL	C	S	
WHITE-RUMPED NEEDLETAIL*	<i>Zonavena sylvatica</i>	UC	MF	U	S	
CRESTED TREESWIFT	<i>Hemiprocne longipennis</i>	RB	MF/WGL	O	S	
BARN OWL	<i>Tyto alba</i>	RB	GL/MF	O	S	
GRASS OWL	<i>Tyto capensis</i>	UC	GL	O	S	
COLLARED SCOPS OWL	<i>Otus bakkamoena</i>	UC	MF/WGL	U	S	
EURASIAN EAGLE OWL	<i>Bubo bubo</i>	UC	SF/MF/GL	O	S	
DUSKY EAGLE OWL	<i>Bubo coromandus</i>	R	SF	U	S	
BROWN FISH OWL	<i>Ketupa zeylonensis</i>	RB	WL/MF	C	S	
BROWN WOOD OWL	<i>Strix leptogrammica</i>	UC	SF/MF	O	S	
ASIAN BARRED OWLET	<i>Glaucidium cuculoides</i>	RB	SF/MF/GL	C	S	
JUNGLE OWLET	<i>Glaucidium radiatum</i>	RB	SF/MF/GL	C	S	
SPOTTED OWLET	<i>Athene brama</i>	RB	WGL/MF	O	S	
BROWN HAWK OWL*	<i>Ninox scutulata</i>	R	MF	U	S	
GREY NIGHTJAR	<i>Caprimulgus indicus</i>	UC	MF/SF	O	S	
LARGE-TAILED NIGHTJAR	<i>Caprimulgus macrurus</i>	RB	SF/WGL	C	S	
INDIAN NIGHTJAR*	<i>Caprimulgus asiaticus</i>	UC	MF	U	S	
SAVANNA NIGHTJAR	<i>Caprimulgus affinis</i>	RB	MF/WGL	O	S	
ROCK PIGEON	<i>Columba livia</i>	RB	SF/MF	C	S	
ORIENTAL TURTLE DOVE	<i>Streptopelia orientalis</i>	WM	SF	O	S	
LAUGHING DOVE	<i>Streptopelia senegalensis</i>	RB	MF/GL	C	S	
SPOTTED DOVE	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>	RB	SF/MF	C	S	
RED COLLARED DOVE	<i>Streptopelia tranquebarica</i>	RB	GL	C	S	
EURASIAN COLLARED DOVE	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	RB	MF/SF/GL	C	S	
EMERALD DOVE	<i>Chalcophaps indica</i>	R	SF	C	S	
ORANGE-BREASTED GREEN PIGEON	<i>Treron bicincta</i>	RB	SF/MF	O	S	
POMPADOUR GREEN PIGEON	<i>Treron pompadora</i>	RB	SF/MF	O	S	
YELLOW-FOOTED GREEN PIGEON	<i>Treron phoenicoptera</i>	RB	SF/MF	C	S	
PIN-TAILED GREEN PIGEON	<i>Treron apicauda</i>	RB	SF/MF	C	S	
BENGAL FLORICAN	<i>Houbaropsis bengalensis</i>	RB	GL	O	E	+
LESSER FLORICAN	<i>Sypheotides indica</i>	SM	GL	C	E	+
SARUS CRANE	<i>Grus antigone</i>	UC	WL	O	NT	+
BROWN CRAKE	<i>Amaurornis akool</i>	RB	ML	C	S	
WHITE-BREASTED WATERHEN	<i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>	RB	ML	C	S	
RUDDY-BREASTED CRAKE	<i>Porzana fusca</i>	RB	ML	O	S	
WATERCOCK	<i>Gallinula cinerea</i>	RB	WL	O	S	
PURPLE SWAMPHEN	<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>	RB	WL	C	S	
COMMON MOORHEN	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	RB	ML	C	S	
COMMON COOT	<i>Fulica atra</i>	WM	WL	C	S	
COMMON SNIPE	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	WM	ML	C	S	
JACK SNIPE	<i>Lymnecryptes minimus</i>	WM	ML	C	S	
BLACK-TAILED GODWIT	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	WM	WL	C	S	
SPOTTED REDSHANK	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>	WM	WL	O	S	
COMMON REDSHANK	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	WM	WL	O	S	
MARSH SANDPIPER	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	WM	WL	C	S	
COMMON GREENSHANK	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	WM	WL	C	S	

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GREEN SANDPIPER	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	WM	WL	C	S	
WOOD SANDPIPER	<i>Tringa glareola</i>	WM	WL	C	S	
COMMON SANDPIPER	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	WM	WL	C	S	
LITTLE STINT	<i>Calidris minuta</i>	WM	WL	C	S	
TEMMINCK'S STINT	<i>Calidris temminckii</i>	WM	WL	O	S	
RUFF	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>	WM	WL	C	S	
RED-NECKED PHALAROPE	<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	WM	WL	U	S	
GREATER PAINTED-SNIPE	<i>Rostratula benghalensis</i>	RB	WL	C	S	
PHEASANT-TAILED JACANA	<i>Hydrophasianus chirurgus</i>	RB	WL	C	S	
BRONZE-WINGED JACANA	<i>Metopidius indicus</i>	RB	WL	C	S	
EURASIAN THICK-KNEE	<i>Burhinus oedicephalus</i>	UC	GL	C	S	
GREAT THICK-KNEE	<i>Esacus recurvirostris</i>	UC	GL	O	S	
BLACK-WINGED STILT	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	WM	WL	O	S	
LITTLE RINGED PLOVER	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	WM	WL	C	S	
GREY-HEADED LAPWING	<i>Vanellus cinereus</i>	WM	WL	C	NT	+
RED-WATTLED LAPWING	<i>Vanellus indicus</i>	RB	WL/GL	C	S	
WHITE-TAILED LAPWING	<i>Vanellus leucurus</i>	WM	WL	C	S	
BLACK-HEADED GULL	<i>Larus ridibundus</i>	WM	WL	C	S	
RIVER TERN	<i>Sterna aurantia</i>	WM	WL	C	S	
BLACK-BELLIED TERN	<i>Sterna acuticauda</i>	WM	WL	V	V	+
WHISKERED TERN	<i>Chlidonias hybridus</i>	WM	WL	C	S	
OSPREY	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	WM	WL	O	S	
ORIENTAL HONEY-BUZZARD	<i>Pernis ptilorhynchus</i>	R	MF	C	S	
BLACK-SHOULDERED KITE	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	R	MF/WGL	C	S	
BLACK KITE	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	RB	MF/WGL	C	S	
BRAHMINY KITE	<i>Haliaeetus indus</i>	WM	WL	C	S	
PALLAS'S FISH EAGLE	<i>Haliaeetus leucorhynchus</i>	WM	WL	O	V	+
WHITE-TAILED EAGLE	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	WM	WL	O	NT	
LESSER FISH EAGLE	<i>Ichthyophaga humilis</i>	R	WL	O	S	+
GREY-HEADED FISH EAGLE	<i>Ichthyophaga ichthyaetus</i>	R	WL	C	NT	+
EGYPTIAN VULTURE	<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>	RB	GL	C	S	
WHITE-RUMPED VULTURE	<i>Gyps bengalensis</i>	RB	GL	C	NT	
LONG-BILLED VULTURE	<i>Gyps indicus</i>	LM	GL	U	NT	
RED-HEADED VULTURE	<i>Sarcogyps calvus</i>	R	GL	O	NT	
SHORT-TOED SNAKE EAGLE	<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>	UC	WGL	C	S	
CRESTED SERPENT EAGLE	<i>Spilornis cheela</i>	R	MF/WGL	C	S	
EURASIAN MARSH HARRIER	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	WM	WL/WGL	O	S	
HEN HARRIER	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	WM	GL	O	S	
PIED HARRIER	<i>Circus melanoleucos</i>	WM	GL	O	S	+
SHIKRA	<i>Accipiter badius</i>	R	MF	C	S	
EURASIAN SPARROWHAWK	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	UC	MF	C	S	
WHITE-EYED BUZZARD	<i>Butastur teesa</i>	R	MF/GL	C	S	
LESSER SPOTTED EAGLE	<i>Aquila pomarina</i>	WM	GL	C	S	+
GREATER SPOTTED EAGLE	<i>Aquila clanga</i>	WM	WL	O	V	+
STEPPE EAGLE*	<i>Aquila nipalensis</i>	UC	MF/WGL	U	S	
BONELLI'S EAGLE	<i>Hieraaetus fasciatus</i>	UC	MF	O	S	
CHANGEABLE HAWK EAGLE	<i>Spizaetus cirrhatu</i>	R	MF	O	S	
COMMON KESTREL	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	WM	GL	U	S	
RED-NECKED FALCON	<i>Falco chicquera</i>	UC	GL	O	NT	+
LITTLE GREBE	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	UC	WL	O	S	
DARTER	<i>Anhinga melanogaster</i>	UC	WL	C	NT	+
LITTLE CORMORANT	<i>Phalacrocorax niger</i>	UC	WL	C	S	
INDIAN CORMORANT	<i>Phalacrocorax fuscicollis</i>	UC	WL	C	S	
GREAT CORMORANT	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	UC	WL	C	S	
LITTLE EGRET	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	UC	WL	C	S	
GREY HERON	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	R	WL	C	S	
PURPLE HERON	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	RB	WL	C	S	
GREAT EGRET	<i>Casmerodius albus</i>	UC	WL	C	S	
INTERMEDIATE EGRET	<i>Mesophoyx intermedia</i>	UC	WL	C	S	
CATTLE EGRET	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	RB	WL	C	S	
INDIAN POND HERON	<i>Ardeola grayii</i>	RB	WL	C	S	
BLACK-CROWNED NIGHT HERON	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	RB	WL	O	S	

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LITTLE BITTERN	<i>Ixobrychus minutus</i>	UC	WL/ML	U	S	
YELLOW BITTERN	<i>Ixobrychus sinensis</i>	UC	WL/ML	O	S	
CINNAMON BITTERN	<i>Ixobrychus cinnamomeus</i>	UC	WL/ML	C	S	
BLACK BITTERN	<i>Dupetor flavicollis</i>	R	WL/ML	C	S	
BLACK-HEADED IBIS	<i>Threskiornis melanocephalus</i>	LM	WL	O	NT	+
BLACK IBIS	<i>Pseudibis papillosa</i>	LM	WL	C	NT	
EURASIAN SPOONBILL	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	LM	WL	C	S	
GREAT WHITE PELICAN	<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i>	WM	WL	O	S	+
SPOT-BILLED PELICAN	<i>Pelecanus philippensis</i>	WM	WL	O	V	+
PAINTED STORK	<i>Mycteria leucocephala</i>	LM	WL	U	NT	
ASIAN OPENBILL	<i>Anastomus oscitans</i>	RB	WL	C	NT	
WOOLLY-NECKED STORK	<i>Ciconia episcopus</i>	R	WL	C	S	
WHITE STORK	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	WM	WL	U	S	+
BLACK-NECKED STORK	<i>Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus</i>	RB	WL	C	S	+
LESSER ADJUTANT	<i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i>	RB	WL	C	V	+
INDIAN PITTA	<i>Pitta brachyura</i>	SM	SF	C	S	
GOLDEN-FRONTED LEAFBIRD	<i>Chloropsis aurifrons</i>	UC	SF	C	S	
ORANGE-BELLIED LEAFBIRD	<i>Chloropsis hardwickii</i>	UC	SF	O	S	
BAY-BACKED SHRIKE	<i>Lanius vittatus</i>	UC	WGL	U	S	
LONG-TAILED SHRIKE	<i>Lanius schach</i>	RB	WGL	C	S	
SOUTHERN GREY SHRIKE	<i>Lanius meridionalis</i>	UC	WGL	O	S	
RUFIOUS TREEPIE	<i>Dendrocitta vagabunda</i>	RB	SF/MF/WGL	C	S	
HOUSE CROW	<i>Corvus splendens</i>	RB	MF/AGR	C	S	
LARGE-BILLED CROW	<i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>	RB	SF/MF/GL	C	S	
EURASIAN GOLDEN ORIOLE	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>	RB	MF/WGL	C	S	
BLACK-HOODED ORIOLE	<i>Oriolus xanthornus</i>	RB	SF/RF/MF/WGL	C	S	
LARGE CUCKOOSHRIKE	<i>Coracina macei</i>	SM	SF/WGL	C	S	
BLACK-HEADED CUCKOOSHRIKE*	<i>Coracina melanoptera</i>	UC	MF	U	S	
SMALL MINIVET	<i>Pericrocotus cinnamomeus</i>	R	SF/MF/WGL	C	S	
LONG-TAILED MINIVET	<i>Pericrocotus ethologus</i>	WM	SF/RF	C	S	
SHORT-BILLED MINIVET	<i>Pericrocotus brevirostris</i>	WM	SF	O	S	
SCARLET MINIVET	<i>Pericrocotus flammeus</i>	WM	SF	C	S	
BAR-WINGED FLYCATCHER-SHRIKE	<i>Hemipus picatus</i>	UC	SF/RF/MF/WGL	C	S	
YELLOW-BELLIED FANTAIL	<i>Rhipidura hypoxantha</i>	UC	SF/MF/FGL	C	S	
WHITE-THROATED FANTAIL	<i>Rhipidura albicollis</i>	UC	WGL/GL	C	S	
WHITE-BROWED FANTAIL	<i>Rhipidura aureola</i>	UC	SF/MF/WGL	C	S	
BLACK DRONGO	<i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i>	RB	SF/MF/WGL	C	S	
ASHY DRONGO	<i>Dicrurus leucophaeus</i>	UC	SF	O	S	
WHITE-BELLIED DRONGO	<i>Dicrurus caeruleus</i>	RB	SF/MF/RF/WGL	C	S	
CROW-BILLED DRONGO	<i>Dicrurus annectans</i>	UC	SF/MF/GL	O	S	
LESSER RACKET-TAILED DRONGO	<i>Dicrurus remifer</i>	UC	SF	O	S	
SPANGLED DRONGO	<i>Dicrurus hottentottus</i>	UC	SF	U	S	
GREATER RACKET-TAILED DRONGO	<i>Dicrurus paradisiensis</i>	RB	SF/MF	C	S	
BLACK-NAPED MONARCH	<i>Hypothymis azurea</i>	WM	SF/RF	O	S	
ASIAN PARADISE-FLYCATCHER	<i>Terpsiphone paradisi</i>	SM	SF/RF/	C	S	
COMMON IORA	<i>Aegithina tiphia</i>	RB	SF/RF/MF/WGL	C	S	
COMMON WOODSHRIKE	<i>Tephrodornis pondicerianus</i>	UC	GL/SF/WGL	C	S	
BLUE ROCK THRUSH	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>	P	WGL	U	S	
BLUE WHISTLING THRUSH	<i>Myophonus caeruleus</i>	P	SF	U	S	
ORANGE-HEADED THRUSH	<i>Zosterops citrina</i>	R	SF/RF	C	S	
GREY-WINGED BLACKBIRD	<i>Turdus boulboul</i>	WM	SF	U	S	
DARK-THROATED THRUSH	<i>Turdus ruficollis</i>	WM	WGL	C	S	
RUFIOUS-GORGETED FLYCATCHER	<i>Ficedula strophilata</i>	WM	RF	O	S	
RED-THROATED FLYCATCHER	<i>Ficedula parva</i>	WM	SF/MF/RF/WGL	C	S	
LITTLE PIED FLYCATCHER	<i>Ficedula westermanni</i>	WM	SF/FGL	C	S	
ULTRAMARINE FLYCATCHER	<i>Ficedula superciljaris</i>	WM	SF/MF/DG	C	S	
VERDITER FLYCATCHER	<i>Eumyias thalassina</i>	WM	SF/MF/FGL	O	S	
TICKELL'S BLUE FLYCATCHER	<i>Cyornis tickelliae</i>	WM	SF/MF/FGL	C	S	
GREY-HEADED CANARY FLYCATCHER	<i>Culicicapa ceylonensis</i>	WM	SF/MF/FGL	C	S	
SIBERIAN RUBYTHROAT	<i>Luscinia calliope</i>	WM	GL/WL	C	S	
WHITE-TAILED RUBYTHROAT	<i>Luscinia pectoralis</i>	WM	GL	U	S	
BLUETHROAT	<i>Luscinia svecica</i>	WM	GL/WL	C	S	

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ORIENTAL MAGPIE ROBIN	<i>Copsychus saularis</i>	RB	SF/MF/RF/WGL	C	S	
WHITE-RUMPED SHAMA	<i>Copsychus malabaricus</i>	UC	SF/MF	C	S	
INDIAN ROBIN	<i>Saxicoloides fulicata</i>	R	GL/WGL	O	S	
BLACK REDSTART	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	P	RF/WGL	O	S	
COMMON STONECHAT	<i>Saxicola torquata</i>	WM	GL	C	S	
WHITE-TAILED STONECHAT	<i>Saxicola leucura</i>	RB	GL	O	S	
PIED BUSHCHAT	<i>Saxicola caprata</i>	RB	GL	C	S	
GREY BUSHCHAT	<i>Saxicola ferrea</i>	WM	WGL	C	S	
BROWN ROCK-CHAT	<i>Cercomela fusca</i>	R	GL	C	S	
CHESTNUT-TAILED STARLING	<i>Sturnus malabaricus</i>	UC	WGL	O	S	
BRAHMINY STARLING	<i>Sturnus pagodarum</i>	UC	MF/WGL	O	S	
ASIAN PIED STARLING	<i>Sturnus contra</i>	RB	WGL	C	S	
COMMON MYNA	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	RB	GL/WGL	C	S	
BANK MYNA	<i>Acridotheres ginginianus</i>	RB	GL/WGL	C	S	
JUNGLE MYNA	<i>Acridotheres fuscus</i>	UC	SF/WGL	C	S	
CHESTNUT-BELLIED NUTHATCH	<i>Sitta castanea</i>	RB	SF/MF	C	S	
BAR-TAILED TREECREEPER	<i>Certhia himalayana</i>	UC	SF	U	S	
FIRE-CAPPED TIT	<i>Cephalopyrus flammiceps</i>	WM	MF/RF	U	S	
GREAT TIT	<i>Parus major</i>	RB	SF/MF/RF/WGL	C	S	
SAND/PALE MARTIN	<i>Riparia riparia/diluta</i>	UC	WL/ML/WGL	C	S	
PLAIN MARTIN	<i>Riparia paludicola</i>	UC	WL/ML	C	S	
BARN SWALLOW	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	WM	GL	C	S	
RED-RUMPED SWALLOW	<i>Hirundo daurica</i>	UC	GL/ML	C	S	
BLACK-CRESTED BULBUL	<i>Pycnonotus melanicterus</i>	UC	SF/MF	O	S	
RED-WHISKERED BULBUL	<i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i>	UC	SF/MF	C	S	
RED-VENTED BULBUL	<i>Pycnonotus cafer</i>	RB	SF/MF/WGL	C	S	
ZITTING CISTICOLA	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	RB	GL	C	S	
BRIGHT-HEADED CISTICOLA	<i>Cisticola exilis</i>	RB	GL	C	S	
GREY-BREASTED PRINIA	<i>Prinia hodgsonii</i>	RB	GL/WGL	C	S	
JUNGLE PRINIA	<i>Prinia sylvatica</i>	R	GL	O	S	
YELLOW-BELLIED PRINIA	<i>Prinia flaviventris</i>	RB	GL	C	S	
ASHY PRINIA	<i>Prinia socialis</i>	RB	GL/WGL	C	S	
PLAIN PRINIA	<i>Prinia inornata</i>	RB	GL/WGL	C	S	
ORIENTAL WHITE-EYE	<i>Zosterops palpebrosus</i>	R	SF/MF	C	S	
GREY-BELLIED TESIA	<i>Tesia cyaniventer</i>	UC	SF	U	S	
GREY-SIDED BUSH WARBLER	<i>Cettia brunnifrons</i>	UC	GL	U	S	
SPOTTED BUSH WARBLER	<i>Bradypterus thoracicus</i>	UC	GL	C	S	
GRASSHOPPER WARBLER	<i>Locustella naevia</i>	WM	ML	O	S	
PADDYFIELD WARBLER	<i>Acrocephalus agricola</i>	UC	ML	O	S	
BLYTH'S REED WARBLER*	<i>Acrocephalus dumetorum</i>	WM	ML	U	S	
COMMON TAILORBIRD	<i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>	RB	SF/MF/WGL	C	S	
COMMON CHIFFCHAFF	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	WM	MF/WGL	C	S	
DUSKY WARBLER	<i>Phylloscopus fuscatus</i>	WM	GL	O	S	
SMOKY WARBLER	<i>Phylloscopus fulgivoenter</i>	WM	WL	C	S	
HUME'S WARBLER	<i>Phylloscopus lumei</i>	WM	MF/SF/RF/WGL	C	S	
GREENISH WARBLER	<i>Phylloscopus trochiloides</i>	WM	SF/RF/MF	C	S	
WESTERN CROWNED WARBLER	<i>Phylloscopus occipitalis</i>	WM	SF/MF/RF/WGL	C	S	
STRIATED GRASSBIRD	<i>Megalurus palustris</i>	RB	ML	O	S	
RUFIOUS-RUMPED GRASSBIRD	<i>Graminicola bengalensis</i>	RB	GL	C	S	
TAWNY-BELLIED BABBLER	<i>Dumetia hyperythra</i>	UC	MF/WGL	C	S	
STRIPED TIT BABBLER	<i>Macronous gularis</i>	RB	MF/WGL	C	S	
CHESTNUT-CAPPED BABBLER	<i>Timalia pileata</i>	RB	GL	C	S	
YELLOW-EYED BABBLER	<i>Chrysonma sinense</i>	RB	GL/WGL	C	S	
COMMON BABBLER	<i>Turdoides caudatus</i>	RB	MF	O	S	
STRIATED BABBLER	<i>Turdoides earlei</i>	RB	ML	C	S	
LARGE GREY BABBLER	<i>Turdoides malcolmi</i>	UC	MF/WGL	O	S	
JUNGLE BABBLER	<i>Turdoides striatus</i>	RB	MF/WGL	C	S	
SINGING BUSHLARK	<i>Mirafra cantillans</i>	RB	GL	O	S	
INDIAN BUSHLARK	<i>Mirafra erythroptera</i>	RB	GL/AGR	C	S	
BENGAL BUSHLARK+	<i>Mirafra assamica</i>	R	GL	C	S	
ORIENTAL SKYLARK	<i>Alauda gulgula</i>	RB	GL/AGR	C	S	
THICK-BILLED FLOWERPECKER*	<i>Dicaeum agile</i>	UC	MF/SF	U	S	

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PALE-BILLED FLOWERPECKER	<i>Dicaeum erythrorhynchos</i>	UC	SF/MF/RF	U	S	
PURPLE SUNBIRD	<i>Nectarinia asiatica</i>	RB	MF/WGL	C	S	
CRIMSON SUNBIRD	<i>Aethopyga siparaja</i>	R	SF/MF	C	S	
HOUSE SPARROW	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	RB	MF/WGL	C	S	
CHESTNUT-SHOULDERED PETRONIA	<i>Petronia xanthocollis</i>	RB	SF/MF/WGL	C	S	
WHITE WAGTAIL	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	WM	WL	C	S	
WHITE-BROWED WAGTAIL	<i>Motacilla maderaspatensis</i>	WM	WL/GL	C	S	
CITRINE WAGTAIL	<i>Motacilla citreola</i>	WM	SF/WGL	C	S	
YELLOW WAGTAIL	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	WM	SF/MF/WGL	C	S	
GREY WAGTAIL	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	WM	WL	C	S	
PADDYFIELD PIPIT	<i>Anthus rufus</i>	UC	GL	C	S	
TAWNY PIPIT	<i>Anthus campestris</i>	UC	GL	O	S	
OLIVE-BACKED PIPIT	<i>Anthus hodgsoni</i>	WM	GL	C	S	
BLACK-BREASTED WEAVER	<i>Ploceus benghalensis</i>	UC	GL/WGL	O	S	
STREAKED WEAVER	<i>Ploceus manyar</i>	UC	GL/WGL	C	S	
BAYA WEAVER	<i>Ploceus philippinus</i>	RB	GL	C	S	
RED AVADAVAT	<i>Amandava amandava</i>	RB	GL	C	S	
SCALY-BREASTED MUNIA	<i>Lonchura punctulata</i>	RB	GL	C	S	
BLACK-HEADED MUNIA	<i>Lonchura malacca</i>	UC	GL	O	S	
COMMON ROSEFINCH	<i>Carpodacus erythrinus</i>	UC	MF/WGL	C	S	
CRESTED BUNTING	<i>Melophus lathamii</i>	UC	GL	C	S	
WHITE-CAPPED BUNTING	<i>Emberiza stewarti</i>	UC	GL	U	S	
CHESTNUT-EARED BUNTING	<i>Emberiza fucata</i>	UC	GL	U	S	
YELLOW-BREASTED BUNTING	<i>Emberiza aureola</i>	UC	GL/WGL	O	S	

* Species recorded only by T. and C. Inskipp in 1980

+ English name follows P. Alström (1998) Taxonomy of the *Mirafra assamica* complex. *Forktail* 13: 97-107

Status

- RB = Resident breeding
 R = Resident (breeding not certain)
 SM = Summer migrant
 WM = Winter migrant
 LM = Local migrant
 UC = Uncertain
 P = On passage

Threat

- C = Critical
 E = Endangered
 V = Vulnerable
 NT = Near-threatened
 S = Safe

Occurrence in Dudwa

- C = Common
 O = Occasional
 U = Uncommon

Habitat

- AGR = Agricultural crop fields
 GL = Grassland
 MF = Mixed Forest
 ML = Marshland
 RF = Riparian Forest
 SF = Sal Forest
 WGL = Wooded Grassland
 WL = Wetland